THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 1.

The Frontier Guardian,

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine, street, Cincinnati Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
GEORGE PEACOCK, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.
LEVI STEWART, Illinois and other States.

From the Millennial Star.

Are the Father and Son two Distinct Persons?

This is a question which we proposed answering some months since, but circumstances have prevented us from devoting an article exclusively on this subject until now.

We desire, that our readers, and the public generally, may have correct views concerning the faith of the Saints: it is for this reason that we refer to the personalities of the Father and the Son.

We have no hesitation in answering this question in the affirmative. All revelation, both ancient and modern, that has said anything on this subject, has represented the Father and Son as two distinct persons.

There are some, however, who believe that the spirit of Christ, before taking a tabernacle, was the Father, exclusively of any other being. They suppose the fleshy tabernacle to be the Son, and the spirit who came and dwelt in it to be the Father; hence they suppose the Father and Son were united in *one* person, and that when Jesus dwelt on the earth in the flesh, they suppose there was no distinct separate person from himself who was called the Father.

We shall proceed to show from the scriptures, that this view of the subject is erroneous. Jesus addresses his Father in this language:—"And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." (John xvii., 5.) From this we learn that the spirit of Christ, not only existed before the world was, but there was another person called the Father with whom he existed, and with whom he had glory before this world was made. "In the beginning was the word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God." "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us,, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth." (John, i., 1, 2, 14.) The word who is Christ, was in the beginning with the Father; indeed, he was "the beginning of the creation of God."—(Rev. iii., 14.)—"the bright and morning star,"—(Rev. xii. 16,)—"the first born of every creature."—(Col. i, 15.)

The work of creation was performed by a plurality of persons, as is evident from the description given by Moses. "In the beginning, the ALEHEM created the heaven and the earth."—(Gen. i., 1." The translators of the English Bible have rendered the word "*Aleheem*" in the singular, whereas, in the Hebrew, it is plural, and should be translated "Gods," instead of "God." It is universally admitted that the Hebrew word *Aleheem* is plural, and many learned translators have rendered it in the plural form in the English. "Some have translated it, *The Testifiers*—*The Counselors*—*The Sworn Ones*; some *The Divine Ones*." Dr. Burgess, the late bishop of Salisbury, rendered it "*Adorable Persons*." or, "*The Adorable Ones*." The great prophet of the last days, Joseph Smith, in his translation of Abraham's writings concerning the creation, has given the noun in the plural, showing that the *Aleheem* or Gods were engaged in the creation of the heaven and the earth.—(Millennial Star, No. 4, Vol. 3.)

"If the Hebrew noun *Aleheem*, which has a plural termination, was a defective noun, [illegible] in the singular number, then there [illegible] for translating it *God* [illegible] in the singular; but, "the singular, as well [illegible] this word frequently occurs in scripture. [illegible] [illegible] the creation of the world, the [illegible] is improper, and [illegible] [illegible]—Rev. David James in [illegible] [illegible] the Hebrew [illegible] [illegible] "In the beginning, the *Aleheem*,— the Gods,—the *Adorable Ones*, or the *Divine Ones*, created the heaven and the earth. This word occurs in the first chapter of Genesis no less than thirty times, and in each place it is in the *plural form*, showing in the most positive manner that a plurality of persons were engaged throughout the whole process of creation. Moses in describing a portion of the sixth day's work, uses the following language:—"*And the Aleheem* (or Gods) said, *Let* US *make man in* OUR *image, after* OUR *likeness*."—(Gen. i, 26.) Here we find the pronouns us and OUR are in the plural form, as well as *Aleheem*, which clearly confirms the idea contained in the previous passages. Again, after the fall of man, "The Lord God (Jehovah Aleheem) said, *Behold, the man is become as* ONE OF US, *to know good and evil*."—(Gen. iii., 22.) ONE OF US is a form of expression which never could be applied to a single individual person. There is no principle by which the language could be distorted to mean only one person. To show that we are not alone in our views concerning the *plurality* of persons employed in the grand work of creation, we here give a quotation from the writing of the Rev. David James on the Trinity.

"Reason declares, that if such a pluralty exists, the Divine Being could not have possibly adopted a more appropriate form of speech to clear up and confirm the intimations already given of it. But if such be not the case, her confidence in the language of scripture will soon be at an end, because it is so calculated to embarrass the understanding, and deceive the very persons whom it is intended to enlighten.

Our conviction, however, is, that such language was employed, simply because the fact itself required it. And we confidently anticipate other statements in a form of language that will perfectly harmonize. For if the fact required such form of language in one place, the same fact will require a corresponding mode of language in another place. The following is a passage in the Book of the Proverbs:—"The fear of the LORD (or Jehovah) is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the *Holy* is understanding"—in the Hebrew it is, *the knowledge of the* HOLY ONES.—(Prov. ix. 10.) Again we find similar language in the Book of the Prophet Malachi.—"A son honoreth his father, and a servant his master: If then I be a father, where is mine honor? and if I be a *master*, where is my fear?"—in the Hebrew: "if I be MASTERS, where is my fear? saith the Lord of Hosts."—(Mal. i. 6.)

But forasmuch as the first intimation of a plurality of persons in the Godhead was given in connexion with the creation of the heavens and the earth, and especially of man, we will now turn our attention to such passages as contain direct allusions to that great and exclusive work of Deity.

The following is one:—"*Remember now thy Creator* in the days of thy youth."—(Eccles. xii. 1. I imagine I hear many of you say, 'A few moments ago the speaker attempted to show from the language of Scripture, "*Let us make man in* OUR *image, after* OUR *likeness*,"—that more agents than one took part in the creation of man: if that view was correct, we might now expect to find the word Creator in the plural number; or, at any rate, the word ought to assume the plural form in some passage or other' Your expectation is fair; and, to your satisfaction, I beg to inform you, that the word in the original is not Creator, but *Creators*: "Remember now thy CREATORS in the days of thy youth."

A similar passage occurs in the Book of the Prophet Isaiah. The Jews, whom God had chosen and espoused to be a people unto himself, are addressed in that character: "Thy *Maker* is thy husband, the Lord of Hosts is his name."—(Isaiah liv. 5. In the Hebrew both the nouns are plural, Thy MAKERS,—thy HUSBANDS.

It is also written in the Psalms, "Let Israel rejoice *in him that made him*: in the Hebrew, "Let Israel rejoice in his MAKERS." —(Psalm cxlix. 2.

And in the Book of Job. Elihu is stated to have said, "But none saith, Where is God my *Maker*, who giveth songs in the night?" —in the original, "Where is God my MAKERS."—(Job xxxv. 10.)

It is now shown as plainly as language can do it, that a plurality of agents concurred and co-operated in the creation of man: for scripture speaks distinctly of *Creators* and *Makers*. Our next inquiry, therefore, is, Who were these Creators, and what may have been their number? As there is no longer a doubt of their existence, it is not too much to expect that Holy Scripture will point them out one by one in connexion with their peculiar work of Creation, so as to settle the fact, and remove every scruple from the subject forever. We shall indeed find it even so.

When the inhabitants of Lystra were about to offer sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, supposing them to be gods, the Apostles cried out, "Sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions with you, and preach unto you that ye should turn from these vanities unto the living God, which made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein."—(Acts, xiv. 15.) If we ask; who is intended here by the living God? the Unitarians reply: The same as is generally denominated Father in the New Testament. For the Apostle St. Paul has the expression "the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him."—(1 Cor. viii. 6.) With this explanation we feel satisfied. And thus one of the producing agents of the creation is ascertained—The Father.

In other places, creation is ascribed to the Word, or to the Lord Jesus Christ. Moses said—"In the beginning the Adorable Ones created the heaven and the earth." St. John writes—"In the beginning," meaning the same beginning, "the Word was with God; All things were made by him, and without him was not anything made that was made." And lest any one should suppose that by this Word be meant divine wisdom, or any of the divine perfections, he adds immediately—"In him was life," a property which distinguishes a person from a mere attribute or quality. And this living agent, he afterwards informs us, "was made flesh," or became man, "and dwelt among the Jews, who beheld his glory, the glory as of the only-begotten of the Father." But how was he competent to assist the Father in the creation of all things? St. John gives the answer: "And the Word was God."—John i. 1—4, 14. St. Paul ascribes the creation of all things to the same person under his more usual name of Son, or the Son of God. "Giving thanks unto the Father, who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son; who is the image of the invisible God, the first-born of every creature: for by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him. And he is before all things, and by him all things consist." Thus another of the "*Creators*" is ascertained—the Word or Son of God.

We proceed to enquire farther, if any other agent was associated with these two in this great work. Moses, in describing the state of the new-made earth before the process of the six days' work had passed upon it, records: "And the earth was without any form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters,"—(Gen. i. 2. The "Spirit of God" is throughout Scripture distinguished from the Father and the Son, so as to be viewed in the light of a distinct agent, as will be made to appear in a subsequent part of this discourse. The expression, "moved on the face of the waters," more literally rendered, would be "brooded over the waters;" an expression which at once conveys to the mind an idea of the part undertaken and achieved by this divine agent in the construction of the globe. It was his especial office, not only to reduce the elemental mass into order, and make matter assume certain forms and mingle in certain combinations, but also to impregnate the whole with productive energy, fertility, and life, that the surface of the dry land might burst forth with vegetation, and the sea and air swarm with living things appointed for the use and support of innumerable human beings.

The following passage, which occurs in the Book of Job, shows that that the agency of this Divine Spirit was not confined to the earth beneath, but extended to the heavens above, and assisted in fixing the chambers of the sun and stars, and adjusting the orbits of the moon and planets. "For by his Spirit," observed that venerable patriarch, "he hath garnished the heavens."—(Job xxvi. 13.) Again, the same Spirit was assistant to the Father and the word in the formation of Man. This is positively asserted by Elihu: 'The Spirit of God hath made me and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life." —(Job xxxiii., 4. Thus the third of the producing agents of creation is ascertained—the Spirit of God."

(*To be Continued.*)

Forgiveness and Revenge.

Of the blind Goddess Justice, there were born two children. The one was fair and golden haired as the Morning, the other dark and black-eyed as the daughter of the East. The fair one was weak and gentle like the lamb—the dark one was proud spirited and dauntless as the Lion. And the fair and gentle maid they named Forgiveness, while her dark, proud sister, they called revenge.

When the two had grown up to womanhood, their blind Mother called them to her side, and, having blessed them, bade them say which of her possessions she should bestow upon them as their dower. To her eldest child, Revenge, she gave the first choice.

And the dark damsel asked for the sword wherewith to protect the injured and punish the injurer. But gentle Forgiveness, falling on her knees, besought her Mother that she might inherit her blindness as *her* portion, as that, being blind, she might be merciful to erring Man.

Then Justice, turning to her younger child said, "Thou has chosen rightly, my gentle one; for whereas thy sterner sister hath asked of me that which was given to me by Man, thou has desired of me that which was given to me by God."

Then Revenge, jealous of her sister's praise, parted from Forgiveness forever, and went abroad to see which of the two would win most favor among the sons of the Earth.

Wherever she went, high and low, noble and ignoble, bent the knee and worshipped her. And to those who sought her aid she gave such strength and courage, and spoke so winningly, and looked so like her mother, that men took her for Justice herself. At her bidding, nation warred against nation; for she preached the captivating creed of blood for blood, until men blessed the sword, and the fairest of the land admired him the most who wielded it the best.

So that, when at length Forgiveness came, and strove to teach gentle doctrine to Mankind, they spurned her for her blindness and her weakness; and those that listened to her counsels they branded as cowards, while those that slew the most they praised as heroes.—[Magic of Kindness.

"Christians should be disposed to treat worldly men with *kindness*; not to show that they are spiritually proud, but to let them see that they have a secret in possession, which keeps them humble, patient, holy, meek, and affectionate, in a turbulent and passionate world."—[Cecil.

When Peter the Great visited Westminster Hall, he asked who were all those men in wigs and gowns. He was told that they were lawyers. "Are they all lawyers," said he, "why there are but two lawyers in all my dominions, and I am going to hang one of them as soon as I get home."

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines suggested in Contemplation of Elder L. Snow's Mission to Italy.

Fair Italy! Oh thou sunny golden clime;
On thee! has nature shed her brightest smile.
Your vine groves, and your merry vintners there;
Your sons of joyous mirth, your daughters fair,
Have oft been sung, and told in romance bold—
Thou art a "Star" that once has shone as gold.
On thy fair soil, the Royal Cæsars rose to life,
Fill'd thee! with carnage, war and bloody strife,
Yes, *Mars*! with hand and stride so wondrous bold,
Has nations oft, to *thee* in bondage sold.
Thy imperial "Metropolis" thundering forth,
Edicts from East to West, from South to North,
The shrine of Mystic Babylon, *there* for years:
Has lived and kept the world in hellish fears,
Where art thou now? thy prowess? thy iron band?
Oh where thy pow'r? that compass'd sea and land?
Humble dost thou lie—nor can'st thou now retain
The shade of liberty thou wished *of* late to gain.
Awake thou humbled "one!" The gospels cheerful sound
Is sent to thee! Oh may'st thou willingly be found,
To hear its soul's reviving, sweet, harmonious lay,
That once was sung to *thee* in Saul's triumphant day,
Since then a night of darkness and of gloom,
Of priestcraft! popery! and monastic doom—
Awake thee! from base thraldom—natures chosen spot,
Bring forth your energies. Oh sure, you've not forgot,
Your years of sacredotal's impious chain,
In dungeon secret, did your sons retain.
Awake! and hear the words of life and liberty,
Sent by the God of heaven—far o'er the sea,
From Zion's beauteous land! whose sons so brave,
Long'st to find thee out, and *thee* to save
From Satan's thraldom, and his mighty host
To Israel's place of gathering—Zions boast
Where God's Apostles, at the word of quick command;
Starts forth to travel—day and night—by sea and land
Leaving in haste their dearest ties and pleasant home,
In Winter's biting frosts—o'er earth to roam—
The glorious Gospel's sound to carry forth,
To Eastern Hemisphere from South to North.
Ye poor in spirit! In Italy's favor'd clime
Receive the chosen "Man" that brings you truth sublime—
Your soul's to win—his many comforts doth forego
The messenger of mercy sent you, is—Lorenzo Snow;
A "Name" that o'er your land will travel fast,
As herald of salvation, an honor that will last,—
(If he be faithful in the mission that's now given
In Italy to ope the portals wide, and point to heaven)
Oh yes! in all eternity—in God's celestial world,
There will he reign not fearing to be hurl'd,
From out his "Fathers" presence—O Thou! who lov'st well,
To reward thy sons, for saving souls from "hell,"
Go then Lorenzo! He will, your pathway ever guard;
By ministering angels—Go! and earn you heav'ns reward;
Flinch not—nor falter, you've no cause to fear,
Your direst foe will fall impotent in the rear;
Spread! spread! the Gospels banner unfurl her waves,
Of glorious light, that gathers all she saves,
Beneath her folds—for up to Zion soon 'twill bring,
Her millions who will *there*, her loud Hosannas sing.

Kanesville, Jan. 5th, 1850.

The spirit and tone of the American Press, respecting the New State of Deseret, and the Mormons.

From the Little Rock, (Ark.) Democrat.

MODERN MIRACLES—THE NEW MORMON STATE.—The history of these progressive times is full of wonders, and many of the events border upon the miraculous. Amongst the occurrences of the present age, the application of the Mormons to enter the confederacy as a State, challenges in a most striking manner, the attention of this nation. The history of the career of this people, from the period of their exodus from the States, up to the present time, savors about as strongly of the special intervention of Providence in their behalf, as the events of the times, when the chosen servants of the Lord led the Israelites out of their bondage in Egypt. Persecuted by all sects in Illinois and Missouri—their temple desecrated by the assaults of mobs—their holy of holies polluted by the sacrilegious violence of law-defying rioters—they shake the dust of a civilized land from their feet, and flee away to the desert and the wilderness, seeking among wild beasts and savages, the security and peace in the practice of their religious rites which Christendom denied them! Arriving in this far distant region they erected anew their altars and their temples, and beneath the smiles of Providence their community rapidly increases in numbers, until cities, towns, villages and hamlets, bedeck the Valley of the Great Basin, and the noise of a nation of workers engaged in all the arts of peace, is heard reverberating among the mountain-tops, and through the valleys, disturbing the silence which since creation had brooded over the entire domain, unbroken save by the howl of the prairie wolf and the whoop of the Indian. Under the influence of the labor of the people, gradually, the solitary places are made glad, and the wilderness blossoms as the rose, when, suddenly, an Empire, destined to rival that which they have left behind them, starts into existence on the shores of the Pacific, hedging them about about with a cordon of communities, and transferring, by a miracle, almost, their *ultima thule*, at once into a central locality! Interpreting this last manifestation to indicate that the true location of the New Jerusalem, of these Latter-day Saints has been found, they adopt a constitution, and seek at the hands of Congress admission to the Union. Let them come, we say; and let, politicians, patriots and prophets consult together in the Councils of the nation for the people's good. We have had patriots, and politicians for our counsellors in times past; but a delegation of prophets from the Salt Lake might at this time prove very acceptable.

The following extract from a letter of recent date from the Mormon country, shows that miracles are still being wrought in their land:

"The crickets have not troubled us any this year. Hundreds and thousands of gulls made their appearance early in the Spring, and as soon as the crickets appeared the gulls made war on them, and they have swept them clean, so that there is scarce a cricket to be found in the Valley.

We look upon this as one of the manifestations of the favor of the Almighty, for the Mountaineers say that they never found gulls here till the Mormons came. It was truly cheering to see the flocks of these saviors, extending several miles in length, come from the Lake early in the morning, and eating crickets all day, then at sundown form in a mass, and wing their way to the Lake, for a night's rest.

One curiosity about them is that they don't eat the crickets merely to live, but after feeding themselves they would vomit them up and go to eating again, and thus continue eating and throughout the entire day. It is a matter of astonishment to see how fast they will pick them up, and a person could form but a poor estimate of the amount destroped daily by these winged saviors. Suffice it to say, that about three weeks after the gulls made their appearance, scarce a cricket could be seen. This is plainly a miracle in behalf of this people, as the sending of the quails in the camp of the Israelites; and what makes it more manifest is the fact that, although in the surrounding valleys, where there are no crops, the gulls came by them to the farms, and stayed there till they had cleared them off, although men were at work around them at the time. There has been no damage done by crickets this season.

From Belleville (Ill.) Advocate.

THE MORMONS.—A question has been raised, and which Congress will possibly be called upon to decide, whether the community of Mormons, calling itself the State of Deseret, will be entitled to admission to the Union, its internal organization being a Theocracy, with the forms of a popular government or Democracy, It has been contented that the Mormonites are to be classed with idolitors as professing a form of faith which is not Christian. The Charleston (South Carolina) News, alluding to the subject says:

"Whatever may be the principle which obtain as supreme within the limits of the States separately, the Constitution of the United States creates no distinction between any one form of religion and another. As regards individuals, they are naturalized by oath or affirmation, according to the creed in which they have been educated or have adopted. With reference to States, the only pre-requisite for admission to the Union is the formation of a Republican form of government. If Congress could look beyond the external form and into the interior structure of a State, they might with equal propriety examine the modes of belief professed by its citizens, as a qualification of citizenship, or even for office. The Mahomedan who swears by the Koran, or the Chinese who do the same by the books of Confucius, might be excluded from giving evidence in a court of the United States, on a question of life or property. Whether a State is constituted of a compound of elements theoretic and secular, or whether its government is pure Theocracy, is no question for Congress, on an application for admission into the Union. The condition for that admission is political, and in no respect religious.

From the New York Tribune.

The Mormons in the valley of the Great Salt Lake held a Convention on the 5th of March last, and formally organised a State Government, for which they propose to claim admittance into the Union at the approaching session of Congress. They give to their new dominions the name of "The State of Deseret," a mystical appelation derived from their religious dialect and signifying the land of the honey-bee or of industry and all kindred virtues: within its boundaries, as they have laid them down, is included the whole of California that lies east of the great dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada, a territory some six hundred miles wide by eight hundred long, only a speck of which is occupied by the 10,000 Mormons who compose almost its only civilized population. The Government is of course on the model generally followed in this country; a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer, compose the Executive; the Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members and House of Representatives of 35; the Judiciary is composed of a Supreme Court and such inferior tribunals as shall be established by the Legislature. The Declaration of Rights guarantees absolute religious liberty. Not a word is said about Slavery. The Constitution was adopted by a vote of the people, and the machinery of the Government put in operation. The Legislature met on July 2d, appointed a Delegate to Congress and adopted a memorial to that body setting forth the reasons for the new organization and asking that it be sanctioned, or, if that be impossible, a territorial government established. Their great reason for the recognition of the State is the ability of the people to pay the cost of administering their affairs, which will save the General Treasury the cost of a territorial establishment. The objection to granting their request will be the smallness of their numbers, but as that deficiency is disappearing every day, it will probably not be conclusive against them. They have, however, marked out a more extensive country for their own than they are sure of getting.

This movement affords a striking illustration of the practical, organizing instinct of the Anglo-Saxon race and of its inbred attachment to law and order.

From the New York Western World.

[illegible]

Though professing a religion contrary to our own, and one possessing many peculiar traits, they have proved themselves good citizens and upright men. From the general tone of the Press, we think that if they have a sufficient number of inhabitants no serious opposition will be made to their request.

The name they have given to their country is Deseret. It is a title of Mormon origin, signifying honey-bee, and is typical of industry and its kindred virtues.

From the New York Herald.

THE NEW STATE OF DESERET.—We publish, in another part of to-day's Herald, the Constitution of the New State of Deseret, which has been founded by the Mormons, in the Great Basin of Upper California. It is a very liberal document, and will compare favorably with the constitution of any of the old States.

The London Times indulges in a grave speculation upon the results likely to flow from having a State of Mormons added to the Union. It does not understand how, even with the large liberality of our constitution touching the religious opinions of our population, we can escape some great evil from contact with people so loose and radical in their notions of God, and religion, as the followers of Joe Smith. The Times need not be uneasy for a moment.—[Lowell Journal.

The Boston Pilot, a Roman Catholic paper in speaking of the New States coming into the Federation, says:

Then there's the State of Deseret. The name, perhaps, is not familiar to the generality of our readers. This State is a Mormon State—and presents one of the most curious and extraordinary conditions of humanity that ever existed. The fanatical Mormons, a sect established by Joe Smith, being forced to quit Illinois about three years ago, migrated Westward beyond the Rocky mountains; and squatting in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, they began to build and till and raise up the fabric of their civilization in a wilderness. In two years they have done wonders. They have erected a city, governed by good municipal regulations, and so tamed the savage genius of the plains, that corn waves and potatoes grow in their season in vast quantities on the fields and uplands surrounding their New Jerusalem—as they call it. About ten thousand of these Mormons live together and are the most industrious community in the world. Even under the garb of a new profession, these people have carried along with them a vast amount of the Yankee shrewdness and enterprise. After they had secured food and the future harvests of their land and built their neat and comfortable city; they set about setting their boundaries, the other day; and they left themselves elbow-room enough, on all sides. They left a mighty space for their future millions to grow in, called it, as lay upon the chart, Deseret, which they say, means honey-bee, and elected Mr. A. W. Babbit as their delegate to the Congress at Washington.

Printers and Printing.

J. T. Buckingham, Esq., in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston Courier speaks of the importance of the printer to the authors, as follows:

"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammar, bad orthography and worse punctuation. I have seen the argument of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own hand-writing, many words—and especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words misspelled, and a few or no points and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent 'divines' sent to the press, without points or capitals to designate the division of the sentences; sermons, which if published with the imperfections of the manuscript would disgrace the printer's devil, if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood-sawyer than a printer. Nobody would believe that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author. And no one but the practised printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writers themselves would be puzzled to read."

No man ever loved God too much. No man ever trusted too much to Christs blood and righteousness and intercession for salvation. No man ever thought himself a greater sinner than he was. No man ever [illegible] the world too low in comparison with the service of Christ. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important.**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

I Am going to the Valley, and shall I take the Guardian!

Put the question, involving the same principle in another form. I am going to Heaven myself and shall I help any one else to get there? It should be remembered by every person going to the Valley, that it is more important to him to sustain and keep up the Guardian than it is for him who remains here. Indeed, the inhabitants of "Deseret" had better contribute two thousand dollars a year to keep up the Guardian, though they should never receive a copy of it, than to let it go down for want of support. Deseret is a little world by itself, and so far away that it cannot be momentarily heard upon questions and matters that involve their immediate interest in the "States," and an organ right here on the ground, that can throw out their sentiments, and even anticipate them in advance, by which perhaps measures adverse to their interests, may be checked or counteracted, should be an important consideration with every person that intends to become a permanent citizen of the Honey State; and instead of his narrowing down his feelings to a point that would exclude the Guardian, he would even do well, not only to subscribe for this paper, but to leave, in addition, a handsome donation to the office to be expended in diffusing correct information upon important subjects in times that are fraught with more than ordinary interest. We believe that there are men that will duly consider the foregoing, and act towards the Guardian as though they wished and expected their interests in the Valley to be defended by a picket guard, stationed on the frontier of both Territories. It will be the object of the Guardian to promote and maintain just and amicable feelings between the General Government and her remotest dependencies—between the citizens of the various States and Territories in Western America, and to render the way of the Emigrant to Salt Lake and to California as agreeable and easy as possible.

Now, will you leave for the Valley without showing and proving to the Guardian man that you respect your own personal welfare in that country, by subscribing liberally to the support of this establishment before you go? What can Br. Hyde do in any emergency for you at the Salt Lake, if you narrow him down to such a point that after his expenses are paid, he has not enough left to buy a loaf of bread? How loudly, or how extensively do you calculate that he can speak for you under such circumstances?

We do not know in what light the Guardian and its continuation may be looked upon by our friends in the State of "Deseret." But humble as our exertions may be; and as little tact and skill as we may possess in conducting a journal under the most peculiar circumstances, if those exertions are suffered to be shut out of their field of operation by reason of your with-holding your support who are about to emigrate, we tell you the plain honest truth, (though we do not claim that they are the words of a prophet's son,) that you will be the first to suffer, if you suffer the Guardian to go down, except it is vetoed by the authorities in the Valley. By this, all Israel may know whether the Angel of the Lord told us the truth or not, sixteen years ago, in the State of New York, when he assured us among other things, that "*our words should be fulfilled.*" We, therefore, say to our friends that go, and to those who stay, subscribe for the Guardian; and you who have liberal minds and liberal purses throw in something for emergencies, and for the gratuitous diffusion of correct information to be sent where it ought to go. Oil the press well, "and let her slide." We believe that the Church in the Valley will not only see that we occupy an important position, but will appreciate and second our exertions.

Rents in California.—A wag said, in our hearing the other day, that it costs a man fifty dollars to look at a house in California, including the sublime privilege of sleeping out of doors.

Division of Deseret.

If that portion of the Great Interior Basin lying east of one hundred and sixteen degrees of West Longitude, had an average ratio of fertile land, with most of the other States of the Union, it would be territory enough to satisfy a pretty ambitious people. But when we consider that there are only a few fertile spots, comparatively, in the whole and entire territory, and they like Islands in the vast and mighty ocean, or like the oases in oriental deserts. Mr. Foote's proposition to divide that territory at the hundred and sixteenth degree of West Longitude, giving what lies west of that line to California, and that portion that lies east to Deseret, is giving to the latter a wide scope of sterrility, it is true; yet but little arable land. The Sierra Nevada Mountains is the natural boundary, and the whole Basin only has fertile land enough to sustain the population of a respectable State, as to numbers.

France.

By letters and papers from Europe, we learn that the Gospel has found its way into Havre, and several other parts of France. Instead of Br. Taylor's opening the way there for the gospel, the gospel has opened the way for him. Well, it's all right. It was the prayer of the Saints in the Valley that the Angel of God might go before him and open his way. God works by whom he will, and we say, Amen to it; yet we should like to work some too, and when we read how things are moving in that country, we feel the fire shut up in our bones which, seemingly, can only have vent by our dropping the quill and starting off without purse or scrip, and rambling the villages through those countries [illegible]

Boundaries of California and Deseret.

By the Constitution of California, the entire pacific coast, from Oregon to the northern line of Mexico is incorporated within the limits and boundaries of that State. This gives them nearly five times the distance of coast to the distance back into the country. It would seem that the accommodation, convenience, and interest of the citizens of the great interior basin, which is destined of necessity, to form a distinct State or Territory at no distant period, have been completely lost sight of by a disposition too greedy and overreaching. They wanted *all the coast that joined them*. It is but reasonable that a portion of that coast to the South, be given to the Basin State. Justice to the country, and common respect for the feelings and natural rights of citizens would award, in our opinion, to Deseret an extent of coast that would call out the maratime skill and enterprize of her citizens, and add to the improvement of the interior, and contribute to the Commercial interests of Western America. There is only an extent of about sixty or seventy miles coast claimed by the State of Deseret, while they left nearly seven hundred miles coast for the State of California. The Constitution of Deseret was adopted by a Convention of the people on the 10th day of March, 1849, about seven months before the Constitution of the State of California was adopted. To say nothing about the spirit of the pre-emption law, Congress, in their wisdom will, no doubt, secure to Deseret the distance of coast necessary to secure the improvement and prosperity of that, otherwise, inland State. To allow no portion of the coast to Deseret, would be, in our view, an act of great injustice, not only to the people of that State, but to the General Government, also. Congress must see that California will have every commercial advantage that she can enjoy or profit by, if the claim of Deseret of sixty or seventy miles coast be allowed, and the latter State would be greatly benefited by it, while the former one would not be incommoded. We are confident that Congress will reserve a vacancy for the bees to fly out through from their own hive without trespassing or being dependant. It is but little coast that Deseret asks for, and her petition is first, and we think that it will, and of right ought to be granted.

The proposition of Mr. Foote to divide Deseret at the 116 degree of West Longitude, and to give the Western portion to California, would not suit the Deseretians very well, because there is but a small portion of that vast territory that can be inhabited, or made to produce anything for the sustenance of either man or beast. It would be giving to California more than twice as much as she asks for. The Sierra Nevada mountains is the boundary that nature has made between California and Deseret. In this respect, we think she has done her own work wisely, and we think that Congress should subscribe to her dictation.

Cause for which William Smith was excluded from the Church!

It is a law of the church that its members shall pay over one tenth part of their property which they may have at the time they join the body, and annually thereafter, one tenth part of their increase. This is called the law of tithing. This tithing is appropriated for the benefit of the poor, for public purposes, &c. The temple at Nauvoo was built by the tithing of the people. After the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Twelve came into power, and they formed the council that were to apply this tithing, or to create a bishop to apply it. William Smith was, at that time, nominally one of the Twelve, and he claimed that it was his right to have one-twelfth part of the tithing set off to him, to be appropriated to his own individual use, or in any way that he thought proper. This was not allowed any one of the Twelve; and he was the only one that ever asked or expected such a thing; and we were conscious that none but a prodigal in every sense of the word, (which we considered him to be,) would indulge such a wish. This being positively denied him, he went up to Galena and published there, or at some other place, a pamphlet, in which he laid many false and grievous charges against the whole Twelve; but more particularly against Elder Brigham Young. This pamphlet was read in part to a large collection of people in the Temple, and he was then and there excluded from the society and fellowship of the church by a unanimous vote of the entire body, among whom were assembled almost the entire authorities of the whole church. To present the cause of his expulsion from the church in a few words, it is this. A wish to appropriate the public funds of the Church to his own private use—for publishing false and slanderous statements concerning the church: and for a general looseness and recklessness of character which ill comported with the dignity of his high calling.

Indians.

Why are so many Indians strolling about through our county? They have had a successful hunt and cannot be hungry. Our citizens should be very cautious about trading with them, and particularly about buying horses or mules of them. They have several horses and mules belonging to our citizens on this side, which they stole, and yet it seems to be very hard to get them, although they have been seen in the possession of the Indians, and recognized by several of our citizens. The argument that they are retained as an indemnity for the privilege of our living, for a season, at Winter Quarters, is only an excuse to keep stolen property. Our great father, and their great father gave us the privilege of living at Winter Quarters for a reasonable length of time upon the condition that we raised five hundred men for him to go to California. If we spared the men, we had to have a place to stop, for we were then on the move. But the scores of cattle they killed for us about Winter Quarters, are a sufficient indemnity for all the privileges that we had there. They have, moreover, hunted on this side the river this winter, and killed an immense quantity of game. They had no right to do this: still we would not object to their doing so, so long as they behave themselves.

When reasonable proof can be adduced that horses among the Indians are in their possession and can be identified as belonging to the citizens on this side; or if the owners have removed to the Valley, and left their business here with their friends and neighbors, and they are enabled to prove property, it does seem as though the Indians should be made to give up the animals, or abate the amount of their worth from their annuities. If citizens here have to be put to more trouble to get a horse from the Indians than he is worth, after they have stolen him, they will be very apt to resort to measures unpleasant to them, and painful to the Indians. In the mean time, these red men should be taught to stay on their own side; and no person should offer any inducement or encouragement to them to come back. They have already been quite saucy and insolent to families where the men were gone.

Millennial Star.

The above is the title of a Semi-Monthly paper published by Elder Orson Pratt, No. 15 Wilton street, Liverpool, England. It fell to our lot to edit that paper in '46 and '47, and we are glad to get hold of it whenever we can. We perceive that the Lord is with its present editor, and also with the people under his charge; not only in causing hundreds and thousands to embrace the work, but by many most astonishing miracles done in the eyes of both saint and sinner. God be praised for his mercies! His miraculous power has not ceased, though the most popular and influential religionists declare that it has. In the face of facts that cannot be denied, their erroneous declarations only prove that they do not walk in the light of truth themselves. They discover a treasure, and because they possess it not, many of them vainly imagine to persuade mankind that such miraculous power is not for any at this day. If they admit that it is, they impeach their own standing and attainments before the Most High. Such ought to be as generous as some poor beggars who are ready to confess that some men may have plenty of gold, but they have none—they have been unfortunate, and are destitute themselves. Let us all acknowledged the truth of the bible, and the fulness of the power of the gospel, though we should be forced to acknowledge thereby our own deficiency and leanness. "Let God be true, though every man a liar." It betrays a darkened mind, mixed with a kind of stubborn self-will, which is calculated to increase and perpetuate that darkness, for a person to attempt to justify unbelief in the miraculous power and mercies of Heaven, by the Holy Scriptures. "God be merciful to us, sinners!" and accept of our sincere repentance and deep contrition of soul that we have fallen so far short of our high privileges, and of the scriptural standard of faith and good works! It strikes us that the above language would be more pleasing in the ears of the Savior, than any opposition to his miraculous power being made manifest at this day.

By several of the late Stars, we learn that the sick are healed—the lame are made to walk—the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak; and the poor have the gospel preached unto them. This looks too much like things in old times to call it the works of the devil. Satan does not do such things. But to Br. Pratt, a word of caution:

Remember that one who was healed in days of old, was told to tell no one of it, but to go and offer the gift that Moses commanded for a testimony unto them. Publish not too freely the miraculous manifestations among you, lest the Spirit be grieved, and so leave you. The stream may be seen by all, yet its source is in some secret and unfrequented place, where perchance, the lone traveler may discover it in a ravine at the base of some rugged hill or mountain. The eyes of the multitude look not upon it.

Fort Desmoines Gazette.

We have just received the second number of this new paper, published at Fort Desmoines, Iowa. It is a neatly executed sheet, of liberal size, and devoted to the general news of the day. Its politics are Whig, and will advocate Whig principles in their purity, and enforce them by the zeal and ability, no doubt, of a patriotic and devoted servant of our country's best interests. Mr. L. P. Sherman, is its editor and proprietor. Success to the enterprize, and victory perch on the banner of conservative measures, and upon a stable and sure policy!

Punctuality.

One year has elapsed since the Guardian began to be published at this place, and never has it been delayed an hour behind its regular time. This speaks in favor of our foreman, Mr. Gooch, whose long and bony fingers can pick up type as fast as a chicken can pick up corn. Our little devil has not been slow either. Is it not a miracle that a printer has remained in one county *a whole year!* And a miracle of miracles that he should not go out of town but once in the same length of time. Such are the facts with regard to Mr. Gooch; and indeed, we are indebted to his steady and constant application for the regularity and punctuality of our issues. What must be thought of the religion and morals of a community that can influence a journeyman printer to stay in town, and at one office for the space of an entire year?

Question.—Who, among the Saints, will raise up a family of children without giving them education, the bible, and the *Guardian?*

Major Barrow has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

The weather has been very severe for the last few days. Our beautiful sleighing was ruined by the late thaw; but a sudden change has caused the roads to be very rough and icy. The Missouri river is firmly bound in chains of frost, and teams are daily crossing it.

Ferry over the Missouri.

The Legislature of Iowa granted the right of ferry, we are told, to Messrs. Clark, Townsend & Brophy, across the Missouri river at Council Bluffs. If we are correctly informed, they were to locate their ferry at some point, and from that point their chartered privileges were to extend ten miles up and ten miles down the river. We have understood that they located their ferry last year at Trading Point, and that it became the load star that guided the "*wise men of the East,*" in their survey of the State Road whose terminus, interest and consistency decreed should meet the Ferry at the point of its location.

Now it is more than probable that the tide of Salt Lake and California Emigration will cross the Missouri river at or near the mouth of the Great Platte; and the question arises in our mind, whether the chartered privileges of the above named gentlemen, are elastic enough to stretch down to the mouth of the Platte or below? If they are, what will become of the State road? That will have to be shifted also in order that the road may agree with the ferry.

We want a good Ferry at the mouth of the Platte; and one, too, that is responsible, and that may be depended upon, so as to enable our emigration to pass up on the south side of that river, to avoid the dangerous crossing of the Loup Fork. It matters little to us who keeps it. All the interest that we have in it, or that we wish to have in it, is to see a safe and commodious ferry established there.

It is rumored that there is only one right of way through the Indian country from this point, secured by treaty stipulations; and that way is said to be on the north side of the Platte. Concerning this matter, we have no knowledge; but we have supposed that the right of way to the emigrant through the Indian country was as free and diverse as the right and diversity of way on the ocean to the storm-beaten mariner. We will take some little pains to inform ourself on this subject, and if we find that there is no right of way on the South side of the Platte, above that old Fort Kearney, then old Fort Kearney is the point that our emigration will make for.

Subscribe for the Guardian.

The present is, and will be an important year with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and not only an important year with us, but with many nations and kingdoms of the earth. Who then that feels that all things will not remain as they were from the beginning," will suffer himself or herself to be deprived of a journal that will be faithful to record events that transpire, in connection with our faith and expectation? You who feel too poor to subscribe for the Guardian, just ask yourselves how much money you pay out for comparatively useless things. Do you not think that by a little more economy, and by a little more zeal for the success and prosperity of Zion's cause, you might collect two dollars and pay it over for the support of an engine that can often parry the thrusts of an enemy, and pour a stream of intelligence, not only into your own bosom to cheer and gladden your heart, but into the hearts of thousands of others. Remember that if you live for yourself only, your heaven will be a lonesome one, so much so, that you will want to forsake it; and where can you go? You often want Br. Hyde to give you counsel, and he often spends whole days, nights, and half days and hours, and minutes in this way: But if he should charge you for such things, you would think that if he received freely, he did not give freely. You would say also, that Br. Hyde worked for the loaves and the fishes: Well, he does work for all the loaves and fishes he gets, and he does not get all he works for either. But give him plenty of employment and pay him for his labor, and we assure you that he will try his best to give satisfaction, and to keep you duly apprised of all things that transpire which are likely to involve your interest. When you read this number we shall expect that some of you who may have felt too poor to subscribe this year, will certainly come forward and renew your old subscription, and subscribe for an additional paper to send to your friends. Now depend upon it, if you keep Br. Hyde with you, you have got to support him. But he will work for his support: and that, you know, is the creed that he enforces upon all. He would much rather work than eat, except when he is hungry; and we believe that if you pay him two dollars a year for the Guardian, with all the private counsel and advice that you may naturally expect, thrown in with the bargain, you will not be a thousand dollars poorer at the end of the present year.

Satan Shooting Himself.

William Smith has procured the publication of the following, which he asserts is the oath sworn and subscribed to by all the principal Salt Lake Mormons:

"You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, his holy angels, and these witnesses, that you will avenge the blood of Joseph Smith on this nation, and teach the same to your children; and that you will, from this time, henceforth and forever. begin and carry out hostilities against the nation, and to keep the same intent a profound secret, now and forever. So help you, God."

If any person has taken the above oath, that person has violated it by divulging it; and if he has broken such an oath, can his word be relied on when he swears to its truth? Again: If the hostile intention against the United States is to be kept a profound secret, now and forever, according to that oath, how far could the Mormons carry hostilities against the government before they would reveal the secret themselves? If the Mormons would ever keep that intent a secret, we believe that the Mormons and the oath would be perfectly harmless: for if they once began to shed rivers of blood, and to make a bluster of opposition, their intent is not kept a profound secret now and forever. Again: when the Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo what was the first act of hostility against the nation, that they were guilty of? Och mon! do ye not know? Why, to raise 500 volunteers for Santa Anna to fight against Gen. Taylor. Can't you see how we have fulfilled the oath to the very letter? Answer a fool according to his folly, said Solomon: But to the point. We have before contradicted it, and we now say, that it is the very gangrene of revenge and malice. William Smith has proven himself unworthy the confidence of any upright and moral person. He was lawfully excluded from the Church in Nauvoo, as thousands of witnesses can testify in this country, and as the general church records now at the Salt Lake Valley will testify to any one who will search them. But it is no use to reason or talk about this affair further. The devil would not acknowledge, we presume, that he was legally or righteously expelled from Heaven; and if he thought that he could enlist the whole nation on his side to break down the Almighty, he would doubtless be as patriotic and as much attached to Republican institutions as William Smith. In the days of Solomon two women contended for a certain child: one was its mother and the other was not, and as they could not agree, the wise king of Israel called for a sword to cut the child in two and give half to each one. She that was not the mother sanctioned the proposition, while the other shrieked with horror at the idea of cutting the child in two. "Ah!" says Solomon to the latter, "the child is yours." So also with William, because he cannot be the ruler or leader of the church, he seeks to destroy it, and that too, by the most glaring falsehoods that disappointed ambition can utter. But we here predict that his influence will be of short duration, and his race will soon be run. He will yet come out and deny his present position, and those who may now be his friends, will become his enemies; and such as support him the strongest now, will turn to be the most potent against him. When these things come to pass, then know that he has most wickedly and maliciously lied against those who would rather be his friends than his enemies, if his conduct were such as to merit our friendship.

Subscribers Abroad.

Those of our foreign or mail subscribers, who wish the Guardian continued to them, would do well to remit us the money before their former term of subscription expires; for, as a general rule, their papers hereafter will be discontinued whenever the term for which they have subscribed and paid, is out; unless timely remittances are made. Those who know themselves indebted to the office of the Guardian are requested to forward the amount with as little delay as possible; for we wish to lay in our Spring's supply of stock as early as the navigation of the Missouri river will allow us. We must either do this, or stop the press.

Question by an Anti-Mormon.—Friend Hyde, if Mr. Thomas C. Sharp is as bad a man as you represent him to be in your last Guardian, why do you not cast the devil out of him and make him a good man, as your creed invests you with miraculous power to do it?

Answer.—It would be a great pity to exercise such power upon Mr. Sharp as to cast the Devil out of him; for there would be nothing left but his shirt and skin.

Mill-Dam.

We are assured, by a responsible man residing on Musquito Creek, near the mill site of Mr. Meeks, that no encouragement was given to erect the dam by any persons residing above it, or near the Creek, and that the dam has been removed out of no ill will to Mr. Meeks; but the numerous cases of fever and ague that have been among the citizens of that section the last fall and this winter, occasioned, as they believe, by the great quantity of land flowed by the water of the pond, they resolved out of respect to their own health, to abate the nuisance. They have done so, and however much we dislike to see a man lose his labor, we dislike still more to see a great number of people with pale faces and shaking with the ague. We have visited the settlement, and are well convinced, from personal observation, that the health of the neighborhood demanded the removal of the dam; and in the absence of legal power to abate the nuisance, the citizens are unquestionably justified in removing the said dam.

Fatal Accident.—We learn from Judge English of Austin, Fremont county, that a Mr. George Allen, residing with Mr. George Wilkinson, was accidentally shot by the latter, on Sunday evening Jan. 10th, near Austin, and died the same evening.

Companies for the Valley.

The emigrating companies destined for the Valley it is expected, will be organized by the presidency and council of the Church in Pottawatamie; and it will be our object and design to place such men for leaders or captains as have stood by the council, and have co-operated with them in all things. The spirits of such men we know, for we have proved them, and therefore know and can trust them.

The Guardian can be had in St. Louis at Concert Hall, on Market street before and after meetings on Sundays, and at all times, at Elder N, H. Felt's office, number 14 North Third street, over the "*Rainbow Dye-House.*"

It can also be had at the City of the Great Salt Lake by enquiring at the office of the Secretary of State. It may also be had at the Millennial Star office, number 15 Wilton Street, Liverpool, England.

High Council.

This body, at their last session, did not see fit to stop the dancing until the first day of March next. They thought that this unusual length of time granted for that recreation, would suit the simple; but recommended wise people to wind off now, and go about something more profitable for soul and body. Suppose the wise go to take care of the simple till the first of March? But, now is the time to let your moderation be known to all men.

☞ The New York Tribune will please accept our thanks for particular favors.

New Post Office.

We learn that a new Post office has been established at Indian Town, in this county, about forty-five miles east of this town. Mr. John Pettingill, we learn, is appointed Postmaster. This reminds us of a man who said he had an excellent mill seat on his farm, but there was no stream of water. If we could have a mail running regularly past, it would be very desirable; but we almost despair of such a luxury.

Cholera.—We notice from some of our exchanges, that this raging disease has re-appeared in New Orleans. There were 62 cases on Dec. 27th, and reported to be on the increase the following day.

Any person wishing to send letters to the Mississippi river by W. McLennan Esq., will leave them at the store of Joseph E. Johnson, before 6 o'clock P. M. on, Friday next.

Subscribers who intend Emigrating.

There are many persons abroad whose subscriptions expired with the last number, and they expect to emigrate to this point or to the Valley at the opening of Spring. Such can have the paper three months, and receive it at their homes mostly before they leave. This number of the Guardian will be sent to most subscribers whose subscriptions ended with the 26th number of volume 1. Should any one to whom it is sent decline receiving it for another term, he will please re-mail it back to this office without delay, if his past subscription is paid up, and write his own name on the wrapper or envelope, and say: "*Frontier Guardian, (Returned,) Kanesville, Iowa.*"

Kanesville Elocution Association.—This company design holding one of their grand exhibitions at the Music Hall in this town, on Wednesday evening next, 13th inst. They have taken unwearied pains to get up something both amusing and instructing to the people, and it is to be hoped that they may be patronized by all that love to learn human nature from the peasant to the king. The world is a mirror, and whoever looks into it will generally see himself.

This same company design giving a fancy dress ball on Tuesday, 19th inst. See advertisement in another column. Tickets can be had of Mr. C. H. Bassett, at Mr. Voorhis' store.

Franking Privilege of Postmasters.—The following important letter is in reply to one from the editor of the New York Mirror:

Post Office Department,
Appointment Office, Dec. 31, 1949.

Sir: The Postmaster General, after careful consideration of the question as to the right of Postmasters that have the privilege of franking, to frank letters to publishers of newspapers covering money for subscriptions or the names of subscribers, has decided, that when the Postmaster is agent for the publishers, he has the power to frank such letters, and his agency will be presumed from the fact that he franks them. As no Postmaster has any authority to frank these communications but when he is such an Agent, it is proper to regard him as acting in that capacity when he so conducts until information is received to the contrary. In doing this business, the Postmaster must be regarded as entirely the Agent of the publisher and not the Department.

Very respectfully, &c.
FITZ HENRY WARREN.

Canada to be Abandoned by Great Britain.—The London United Service Gazette has reasons for "boldly announcing that the question of abandoning Canada, as a British Colony, has been the most absorbing topic, (with the Cabinet,) [illegible]

Steamboat Disasters.—During the past year 83 steamboats have been either sunk, burned or or otherwise injured on the Western Waters, and 28 which were afterwards raised and repaired. The total loss of boats and cargoes, is estimated at $1,600,400; not including the numerous other accidents, such as sinking, collapsing of boilers, flues, &c.

A fair estimate of every loss connected with Western steamboat navigation, if included would swell the amount to the enormous sum of $200,000,-000, or more, and included into this, accidents of flat, keel, and various other species of water craft; we might safely set the sum total at $2,500,000,000.—[St. Louis Republican.

List of Monies received since the 1st of January 1850, on subscription for the Frontier Guardian, from abroad.

Amos P. Musser, Iowa, $1 00; O. P. Wilson, Ill., $2 00; James Hill, Ill., $1 00; Lydia Richards, Ill., $1 00; G. W. Brake, Iowa, $1 00; Emily S. Hoyt, Iowa, $1 00; J. P. Williams, P. M., Ill., $5 00; Wm. Baldwin, Ill., $2 00; Stafford A. Greenwood, John W. Wakeham, Samuel Lever, James Lemon, and S. W. Woodcock, Savannah, Mo., $1 00 each; J. L. Foreman, Mo., 50 cents; George Clare, N. Y., $1 00; Amy C. Aldrich, Mass., $1 00; Nicholas Foos, Ohio, $2 00; Orrin Mansfield, Conn., $1 00 John M. Thompson, Tenn., $1 00; Nancy R. Pierson, Mass., $2 00; Lewis Eaft, Vt., $2 00; Elisha B. Foster, Mass., $1 00; W. D. Reamer, N J., $1 00; James L. Curtis, N. J., $1 00; Harrison Brown, Conn., $1 00; E. I. Harper, Mo, $2 00; J. Pace, Mo., $1 00; Joseph P. Risley, Mo., $1 00 James Townsend, Mo., $1 00; Wm. Ladd, Mo., $1 00.

MARRIED,

In this town by the Editor, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., Mr. STEPHEN WIGHT to Miss LUCY WATERBURY.

DIED,

At Austin, Fremont county, Iowa, on Wednesday, January 17th, JULIA VAN VLIET, aged 18 months, only daughter of W. R. English, Esq.

☞ St. Louis and Philadelphia papers are requested to copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FERRY NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having made application to the Honorable County Court, of Pottawatamie County, Iowa, at there last term, on the 7th day of January, 1850, for a Ferry License at the place occupied by J. H. Rose, about one mile below the mouth of Platte River, and opposite Iron Eye Bluff, which we expect at the next term of said court to obtain license, by complying with the requisitions of the law.

MARTIN, ROSE & ALLEN.
February 6, 1850.—1t*

FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE KANESVILLE ELOCUTION ASSOCIATION, will give a **Grand Fancy Dress Ball,** in behalf of the above Association on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1850, in the Music Hall. Refreshments furnished by the Association. None admitted unless in costume. Tickets, $1 00. Limited number of tickets will be issued. A full band in attendance.

Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

MUSICIAN'S BENEFIT.

REALIZING the continued labors of the Musicians for the gratification and amusement of the citizens generally, we deem it a mark of respect and a recompense due to them, to give a ball for their benefit on Tuesday the 12th inst., in the Music Hall. All friendly to the object are invited to make an early application for tickets, as a limited number will be issued.

Tickets, $1,00. To be had at the Guardian Office.

Persons are requested to furnish their own refreshments as this is a benefit for the musicians.

J. B. STUTSMAN,
J. NEEDHAM,
C. H. BASSETT,
D. CANDLAND,
JOHN GOOCH Jr.
} Managers.

E. I. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectal es; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

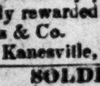
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

I now must have some cotton logs
To build me a new stable;
For in the Spring I'll have a horse,
If I shall then be able.

For further particulars, enquire at this office.
Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850.

FOR SALE.



A span of young horses are offered at a reasonable rate, for sale, or to exchange for work oxen by O. CRAW, at Carterville. Call soon.

Carterville, Feb. 6, 1850—1t*

LOST.

A FANCY GOLD RING in the neighborhood of Voorhis' Store, on Wednesday, Jan. 30th, 1850. Any person finding said ring will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the store of C Voorhis & Co. C. H. BASSETT.

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850—1t

SOLDIERS OR THEIR HEIRS.

THAT have Bounty Land, Back Pay, Three Months' Extra Pay, Pension and Mileage dUe them, can procure the amount due on making application at this office. E. EASTON,

Pension and Bounty Land Agent, Walnut street, one door below 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1850.

STRAYED

FROM JOSEPH GRIFFITH, Ferryville, sometime in July last two young steers about three years old. One was white with black head and neck and his tail cut short. The other brindled with white back. Whoever will give information where they can be obtained shall be rewarded for their trouble. JOSEPH GRIFFITH.

Ferryville, Feb. 6, 1850—3t*

TO EMIGRANTS.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform those that may wish to send in the spring to the Valley of the Salt Lake, Merchandise, Household goods or loading of any kind, that I am prepared to carry a few tons on the cheapest terms; therefore I wish you to consider the probability of teams and wagons being very high in the coming spring, and give me a call on Main street, a few rods west of the Bluff House. HAMILTON KEARNEY.

Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

WANTED.

THIRTY good young men to start to the Salt Lake Valley as teamsters by the 1st day of April next. Also a company of from fifteen to twenty-five men to go through in haste, on horseback, and pack their luggage. [illegible]

T. S. WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1850.

Mormonism in the Old Countries.

It appears from the Millennial Star, and from various other publications, and also from private letters, that Mormonism has met its antagonists in Europe, bible in hand, stood its ground, and repulsed the enemy. It has met its foes with science and philosophy, and has bourne off the palm; and to cap the climax, miracles of the most astonishing character, performed in the face of saint and sinner, come down upon the *literati* of that country like a torrent or an avalanche from the Mountains! God be praised for his wonderful works among the children of men! "Salvation, Oh the joyful sound; 'Tis pleasure to our ears!"

The following is from the "Cheltenham Examiner:

"Tracts for the Times."

We find that the instigators in the Mormon delusions are neither dead nor sleeping. They are now going about the town, leaving tracts at the doors of the poor, and appear to be pursuing their labors in a systematic and persevering manner. One of these "tracts" has been handed to us: it sets out with the question—"Was Joseph Smith sent of God?" and attempts to prove the affirmative by citing the numerous "prophecies" and "miracles" which the said Joseph Smith, is alledged to have uttered and performed! And not only is it alledged that Joseph Smith the founder of the Latter-day Saints, performed the numerous miracles, but that he has transferred the power to "vast multitudes" of his followers, who can also heal the sick and work by faith in the name of the Lord! What a pity it is that these blasphemies cannot be put an end to.—[Cheltenham Examiner.

"*To the Editor of the Cheltenham Examiner.*"

"Dear Sir; As I know you always promote the cause of religion and morality in your Examiner, I take the liberty of requesting your advocacy in the work of Scripture readers, or, as sometimes called, lay readers, in our villages. Very many of the really pious and good clergy do subscribe to the fund, now in existence nearly twenty years, and are most anxious for the continued assistance they receive; the Bishop himself takes interest in the work, and has promoted at Stroud an institution of the kind; the villages round Cheltenham, I grieve to say, are in a sad neglected state—Mormonism increasing beyond belief, many of the churches entirely neglected, dissent of all denominations increasing, and yet the committee find it difficult to keep up the funds required to pay a few faithful yet humble men, who have done and are doing, unbounded good in the spread of the Gospel. Should this statement meet the eye of those anxious for the glory of God and the well-being of society, I trust they will communicate with you, who can refer them to me for any explanation, and the truth of what I now state. I am, dear sir, yours, &c," "JUSTICE."

August 8th, 1849.

Mexico and its Prospects.

The intelligence which we are receiving from time to time from Mexico warrants the belief that unfortunate country is still on the downward track, without any prospect of better times. It seems that the agent of the British bondholders has recently had a difficulty with the government, and the latter returned to England for the purpose of laying the matter before Lord Palmerston. There is a good deal of surmise as to what the British government will do concerning the debts due from that country to British subjects. It is very evident, however, from the givings-out of Lord Palmerston on several occasions the British government meditates a bold stroke toward Mexico and the Central American Republics, on account of those debts. It has been frequently laid down as a principle, that Great Britain had a right to demand payment of money due her subjects from foreign states; and it has been threatened, on more occasions than one, that in case such demands were not complied with she would seize the territory of the defaulting States as indemnity. A short time since a British naval force seized Tigre Island, belonging to Honduras, on this ground as well as a portion of San Salvador and adjoining States, they being indebted to British subjects in large amounts. If England persists in following such a policy, it will strike a blow at the independence of those States which they would perhaps never recover and lead to difficulties with the United States which might result in a collision between the two nations. In all probability this subject will receive some attention during the present session.—[N. Y. Sun.

Will the United States suffer a transatlantic power to prey upon small Republics raised up on American soil without remonstrating in tones that are not to be misunderstood? Republicanism should mutually defend itself whatever branch of it may be assailed; for if she does not protect herself, monarchy will not be apt to protect her. We do not believe in a nation being held responsible for the debts of her individual subjects created in good faith, unless the national faith were plighted upon the contracting of those debts, any more than we believe that the father should be held responsible for the debts of his son after he has become of age and is acting upon his own individual faith.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

Favorable Position of the Nicaragua Question—Highly Important from Washington!

WASHINGTON, Jan 6.

The British Minister has already opened negotiations with the U. S. Secretary of State upon the subject of his mission. The Nicaragua question will no doubt be amicably settled;—the right of way for a ship canal will be guaranteed both by the United States and Great Britain, and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer will disavow Mr. Chatfield's acts on the coast of Honduras, respecting Tigre Island, &c. There is every reason to believe, that there is the best understanding between the two Governments, and a determination on the part of both to keep the peace.

TWENTY PILOTS DROWNED.—An English paper contains a melancholy account of the lost of twenty pilots attached to the Shields station, who were drowned in a humane attempt to rescue the crew of a wrecked vessel.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Fourteen days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Sunday Morning, 10, A. M.

The Canada has just arrived after a boisterous passage. Col. Webb and suite had reached Liverpool, *en route* for Vienna.

An express from India had arrived, bringing cheering news for the manufacturers. It was expected, that with the new year a large speculative business would be done.

A rebellion had broken out in Servia, which had alarmed the Austrian Government; the insurgents number over 100,000 and the ranks are hourly swelling by deserters from the military districts of Peterwarden and Essey. It is supposed that Russia is at the bottom of the conspiracy, in order to compel Austria and Turkey to be dependent on her. The rebellion will probably lead to a rupture between Austria and Turkey.

A plot, on a formidable scale, has been discovered against the Government in St. Petersburgh; it was to have been brought to a focus on New Year's day. The Czar has ordered a number of troops to the Turkish frontier, to be prepared for any emergency.

France.

There is nothing of special interest from France. A Havre paper says, that private letters had been received from the United States, stating that the cabinet of Washington have acknowledged the justice of the indemnity demanded by Poussin, and which led to the rupture between that gentleman and Mr. Clayton.

A regiment of soldiers stationed at Comorn had mutinied and killed a large number of officers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 5 P. M.

The Cherokee arrived yesterday morning from Chagres, bringing two hundred and fifty passengers and $700,000 in gold, with dates to 1st December. The news has been generally anticipated. About 40,000 persons will winter in the mines. Provisions throughout the gold regions are scanty. The present value of all houses at Sacramento City is estimated at $2,000,000. All the former reports concerning the abundance of gold, land speculations, &c., are fully confirmed. The "Placer Times" takes from $1,000 to $2,000 weekly for job work. Compositors' wages fifteen dollars per day.

The Union of the British Provinces of North America.

MONTREAL, Jan, 1, 1850.

At a meeting, in this city, of the British League, resolutions were adopted in favor of electing a council of confederated union, for the purpose of adopting measures for securing the independent union of the British Provinces of North America.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

South Carolina.

We have received a copy of the message of Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina.

After a brief introduction, the Governor proceeds at once to the subject of "federal relations," to which he devotes about a column, or one-fifth of his message. He discourses in good set terms against the "aggressions of the North," and of the danger to themselves and the Union in the persistence in their courses.

He approves highly of the plan of a Southern Convention, in case of the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or kindred measure, and recommends that the Governor be empowered, in such a contingency, either to convoke the Legislature, if not in session, or to issue writs of election for a convention of the people.

He invites the attention of the Legislature to the offence of circulating within the limits of the State of papers and offensive pictorial representations, calculated to disturb the public peace. He holds that the power to prohibit the circulation of such incendiary papers through the mails, was not one of the powers granted to Congress, and therefore among the "reserved rights of the State," and one which the South at least would never abandon.

He recommends that the circulation within the limits of the State "be declared an offence punishable with severe and definite pen alties, and that the existing laws be so modified. as effectually to prevent emissaries in the State, by personal efforts, or incendiaries out of the State, from effecting, through the mail, the accomplishment of their nefarious schemes."

The Governor goes at some length into a history of the Bank of the State, his hostility to which he expressed in no measured terms. He says:

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure you that South Carolina must, hereafter, exist as a military people. The history of our country, for the last ten years, affords abundant proof that, as long as the Union endures, there is to be no peace for the slaveholder. An eternal warfare against his rights of person and property, under the associated influence of the people and the States of the north, and the central power, has been solemnly and deliberately decreed. For this reason, it is essential, that the community, of which he is a member, should be prepared, at any moment, for every emergency.

He recommends measures to be taken for the re-organization of the military; the appropriation of $50,000 to purchase arms and amunitions of war, &c.

The State census has been completed, and the returns are in the office of the Secretary of State. The white population is 280,385, an increase in the last ten years of 23,269. The increase between 1829 and 1839 was only 6,714.

STEPHENS' MYSTERIOUS CITY.—We read in the Courier des Etats Unis, that the Government Chaipas has sent out on an expedition to explore the Pimienta, a part of the mountain chain of the Cordilleras, with a view to set at rest the question as to whether there exists in that locality a city and people with whom no communication has ever yet been established.

From Washington.

Correspondence of Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1850.

I enclose to you a copy of the Territorial proposition, designed to be introduced by Mr. Foote, as the experiment of Mr. Calhoun and his Southern coadjutors, the moment occasion for its consideration is allowed. Though ostensibly the work of the Mississippi Senator, it is the ultimatum of the great South Carolina Statesman, who, in order to avoid the direct question at issue, is at last willing to enter upon a scheme of compromise.

The bill contains fifty-eight sections—the first eighteen of which provide, as you will observe, for the organization of the remaining ungoverned territories belonging to the Union. It is unnecessary to lay before the public more than the first division of the bill, for the remaining sections contain exactly similar provisions relative to New Mexico, Deseret and Jacinto. It is proposed to erect each of the latter into distinct dependencies, with boundaries described as follows:

For Deseret, (in the order of the bill,) beginning at the point on the 42d degree of north latitude, where it is intersected by the 116th degree of west longitude; thence due east with the northern boundary of California, until it strikes at the northern point of the eastern boundary of California; thence south by this eastern line, until it arrives at the northern point of the western boundary line of New Mexico, thence southwardly by the western boundary line of New Mexico, until it strikes the Mexican boundary line, (as per treaty with that government at Hidalgo Guadalupe;) thence westwardly by the last mentioned line to its intersection with the 116th degree of west longitude; and thence north, in a direct line to the place of beginning.

[California, independently of this division, contains about 400,000 square miles, two-thirds of which (250,000 square miles) lie north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., and the residue south of that line. The boundaries contemplated for Deseret, encompass the Great Basin, and pursuing the 116th line of longitude, until it strikes the Mexican boundary line, divide the territory nearly through its centre, north and south; giving to the California division 175,000 square miles, bordering upon the Pacific, 125.000 square miles lying north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., and but 50,000 square miles lying south of that line. Deseret, by the same division, will contain 225,000 square miles, 175,000 square miles of which will lie north of 36 deg. 30 min., and 50,000 south of the line. Thus, altogether, the Southern claimants will have only 75,000 square miles, while we of the North will hold 175,000 square miles!

For New Mexico.—The boundaries contemplated for New Mexico are those described in the treaty of peace with Mexico, which secured to us our Pacific possessions, omitting the disputed territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande.

This territory contains about 70,000 square miles, lying between the Sierra Madre Mountains and 105th degree of west longitude, and the 32d and 39th degrees of north latitude. Geographically, 30,000 square miles lie north of 36 deg. 30 min., and 40,000 square miles south of 36 deg. 30 min. Our Southern friends, in this case, will have 10,000 square miles of advantage over us.

For Jacinto.—The territory proposed for Jacinto, includes the disputed territory between the State of Texas and the Republic of Mexico, or that barren country lying west of the Nueces, and east of the Rio del Norte.

The disputed country here designated probably contains 100,000 square miles, or about one-fourth of the whole territory of the State. The entire region lies south of the point 36 deg. 30 min., and connects the territory of New Mexico with that of Texas, as Deseret connects New Mexico with California. The geographical position of each division may be described as follows:

	North of 36d. 30m.	South of 36d. 30m.	Total.
California	125,000 sq. m.	50,000 sq. m.	175,000
Deseret	175,000 do	50,000 do	225,000
New Mexico	30,000 do	40,000 do	70,000
Jacinto		100,000 do	100,000

Letter from the President of the United States to Gov. Ujhazy.

We published, some days since, a letter from Ladislaus Ujhazy, late civil governor of Comorn, to the President of the United States, announcing his intention, and that of several of his compatriots, to seek an asylum in this country. The following is the President's reply:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1849.

SIR: I have duly received your letter of November 2d, from London, announcing the determination of yourself and comrades to seek an asylum in America.

The people of this Republic have deeply sympathized with the Hungarians in their recent struggle for constitutional freedom, and in the calamities which have befallen their unhappy land; and I am sure that I but speak the universal sentiments of my countrymen in bidding you and your associates a cordial welcome to our soil, the natural asylum of the oppressed from every clime. We offer you protection and a free participation in the benefits of our institutions and our laws, and trust that you may find in America a second home.

I am, with high respect, your sincere friend, Z. TAYLOR.

LADISLAUS UJHAZY,

Late Governor of Comorn, in Hungary.

THE PROPOSED WATER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.—It is said that among the passengers sailed yesterday were some of our enterprising steamshipmen, who have chartered the steamer Orus, at Chagres, for the purpose of proceeding to the mouth of the San Juan river, and going up to Lake Nicaragua, and thence to Lake Leon with the view of exploring those waters and if practicable steam navigation be discovered to the head of Lake Leon to cut a communication thence to the Pacific, a distance of only thirteen miles, which could be done with compa[illegible]tive ease.—[N. Y. Herald, 14th ult.

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—A plan has been matured to connect New York and Liverpool by means of electric wires. S. T. Armstrong, of the Hudson (Gutta Percha) Manufactory, proposes to contract to lay down a line of coated impregnable and perfectly insulated wire cable, that shall be capable of continued action for ten years, and for a sum not to exceed three millions of dollars, and to be completed in twenty months from the date of contract. He proposes, also, to lay a similar line from some points on the Mississippi river to the Pacific, on the same terms, to be guaranteed by any bonds that may be required. This scheme has the sanction of Professor Morse, and will be laid before Congress at an early day.

Those who possess any real excellence, think and say the least about it.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6th, 1850.

The market continues steady at former quotations. Business rather dull, but our merchants are availing themselves of the opportunity, by preparing for a rich harvest in the spring.

For particulars we refer to the following quotations:

Flour ℔ hundred,	$2 25@$2 50
Beef "	$2 50@$3 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	12½c
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ℔ sack,	$3 50@$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.	60@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ lb.	02
Pork, (fresh,)	3@5c.
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	6c.
Lard, ℔ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.	$1 50
Green " ℔ bbl.	$3 50
Dried Peaches, ℔ bush.	1 75
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2½c
Dry do. "	4½c
Iron, (tire,) "	6c
" (assorted,)	6½c
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	30@40c
Corn, "	20@25c
Wheat, "	60@75c
Oats, "	30c
Flaxseed, "	35c
Onions, ℔ bush.,	50c
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10c
Butter, "	10c
Cheese, "	8c
Beeswax, "	16⅔c
Honey, ℔ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen,	6c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1840.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Pottawatamie county, letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Strode, deceased, bearing date Dec. the 11, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

PIUS SAPPINGTON, Administrator.

KEG CREEK MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, wishing to remove in the Spring to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, offer for sale their new SAW AND FLOURING MILLS, providing they can sell within one month, otherwise they do not wish to sell at present, for that would break into the arrangements for next Fall. The mills and the seat are decidedly the best in this Western country. Call and examine for yourselves.

The buildings, machinery, and location, are well worth the attention of any person or persons, intending to enter that line of business, and will be offered at a rate to justify any person that wishes to invest capital. They can also be bought cheaper now, than four weeks hence.

We will take one third in cattle, the balance cash.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek Mills, Jan. 23, 1850.—2t

VALUABLE MILL SITE AND FARM FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber situated on Keg Creek, about six miles from the New Ferry near the mouth of Platte river, and near the main road from Kanesville to St. Joseph, Mo. The Mill site is considered the best in the county, with every facility for erecting a grist and saw mill and other machinery, here is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year. There is a plenty of Limestone on the premises. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land one house and other accommodations. As the subscriber designs emigrating to the west this season he offers the above, together with a pair of mill-stones for sale. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Coonville, on Keg Creek.

ELIJAH ALLEN.

Coonville, on Keg Creek, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Calters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Mouroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil, Polka Slippers;	Mens calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grain do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the [illegible] boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

A choice lot of tire and band iron, for sale at this office. [illegible]

CLOCKS—A superior article, [illegible] for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by [illegible] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high.; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)

KANESVILLE, IOWA,

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1," sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.



GRAND EXHIBITION AT THE

NEW STORE OF

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 1, 1850.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale his improvement, situated at the landing at Council Point, said farm has been under cultivation for about fourteen years, containing eighty acres of well improved land, has about thirty-five acres of wheat growing, most of it was sown in August, also four dwelling houses; one good barn, corn cribs, root house, &c., and all out houses that is calculated to make a farmer comfortable. Any person wishing to purchase, so as to double his money cannot do better than call; for the price will be so that I think the grain on the ground will refund the money advanced and have the farm clear. Call and see for yourselves. CHARLES BIRD.

Council Point, Jan. 9. 1850.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and Califonia emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber last April, a HEIFER one year old of a light red color, with a little white across her shoulder and loins, and a round white spot on her right flank. Any person giving information to the subscriber, so that she may be obtained shall be rewarded by

JOHN W. BELL.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.—2t

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business. Customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the [illegible]. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

TERMS.—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil [illegible] [illegible] of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL.

WHITEHEAD & MOSBY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 28, 1849—[illegible]

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware,

Kanesville, Iowa.

SHEETINGS—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

PRINTS—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

ALAPACAS AND DELAINS—new styles at jan23 VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—a large lot at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

GINGHAMS—Every variety, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, SATTINETS AND CASSIMERES—at [jan23] VOORHIS.

DRILLS—Blue, brown and white, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—Latest styles for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—1500 pairs for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, at [jan23] VOORHIS.

AXES—Collin's, Simmon's and Nanson's axes at jan23 VOORHIS'.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE—for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS'.

COFFEE, SUGAR AND RICE—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

TEAS—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and black teas, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate article, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—For sale by [jan23] VOORHIS.'

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, star, adamantine and tallow at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar house, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

STOVES—Premium and empire, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

LEATHER—A large lot, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

CANDIES AND ALMONDS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

UMBRELLAS—A good article at jan23 VOORHIS'.

WINES AND LIQUORS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

TUBS AND BUCKETS—Wash tubs and painted buckets at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROOMS, BROOMS—New brooms, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

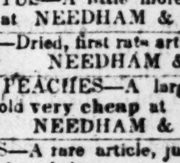
CASTINGS—All kinds for sale low by jan23 VOORHIS.

FLOUR—Superfine flour, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

IRON—Well assorted at jan23 VOORHIS.

1850.

DESERET HOUSE.



NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

SALERATUS—A little more left of the first quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

APPLES—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, good, to be sold very cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALMONDS AND CANDY—to be had at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SPICE AND PEPPER—Always on hand at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SUGAR—Loaf and brown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRILLINGS—Blue, brown, and white, for sale by [,23] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, best quality, for sale cheap by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TEAS—Young Hyson, and Imperial teas, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHAWLS—Brosha, plaid and other varieties, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

MOLASSES—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FLOUR AND MEAL—for sale at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

FLANNELS—Red and white, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALAPACAS AND DELAINES—New styles for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GINGHAMS—A large lot, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHEETINGS—1000 yards, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

AXES—Collins, warranted, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PRINTS—1200 yds. beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

COFFEE AND RICE—Best quality, for sale by [illegible] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS, [illegible] for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE—For sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

WANTED.

T[illegible] one hundred good young men [illegible] [illegible] Kanesville, Jan 23, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Original.

Signs of the Times.

Change upon change, succeeds in rotation, I
  Defying the power of millions to tell
What yet will transpire in this generation,
  Among the great mass that desire to prevail.

The past only furnishes series of trouble,
  Millions have died, within the last year,
Friends and acquaintances, freed from the bustle,
  At present are sleeping—whose names we revere.

The old and the young are lying together
  The rich and the poor both wearied, now rest;
The bereav'd and distressed are left to consider
  That life's like vapor, soon vanished at best.

Kingdoms and thrones are continually falling,
  Rulers and Judges, are hurl'd from their seats,
Nobles and statesmen, deserting their calling;
  And fleeing for refuge, from mobocrat threats.

Famine and plague, are making their inroads;
  Distress and perplexity, stalking abroad;
Anarchy, wrath and confusion 's the Tripod,
  That vice has erected to worship her God.

Signs in the Heavens, the wise men have notic'd,
  On earth, blood and fire, and vapor of smoke,
They are but omens, and sent to admonish
  Mankind of their danger before the great shock

Great partisan zeal, and selfish ambition,
  Have severed the links of friendship and truth,
Till tumult and war in every direction,
  Are sweeping their thousands to misery and death.

Well might the prophets pause and reflect, on
  The picture displayed in vision to them,
And mourn over man for sin and transgression,
  Understanding the wrath reserved for some.

A prophet's been raised, by the council of Heav'n,
  To guide the affairs of the children of men,
Unto him the keys of knowledge were given,
  To open the door of salvation to them.

Although he is dead, his priesthood is living,
  Ministering still, notwithstanding he's gone,
Through agents on earth, ordained to this calling.
  The Gospel is offered to all that will come.

Ye nations! wake up, embrace its salvation!
  Secure to yourselves, and your children, the truth,
Then you like a rock, in the midst of the ocean,
  Shall stand 'mid the surges that time ushers forth

The spirit of Jesus will also be with you,
  And in you abiding continually too;
Provided that you in his doctrine continue;
  This promise is offered to gentile and Jew.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Union.

One of the Weddings.

A few days ago, there arrived at a hotel in Boston, a couple from Rhode Island, who came to get joined quietly in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were domiciliated, the would-be bridegroom—who was a rough, but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee—sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered his summons.

"Say, lan'lord," proposed the stranger, pointing to his modest Dulcinea in the corner of the parlor, "this is my young 'ooman. Naow we've cum all the way from Rheode Island, and want to be spliced. Sen' for the minister, will yer? Want it dun up rite strait off."

The landlord smiled and went out, and half an hour afterward, a licensed minister made his appearance. The obliging host, with one or two waggish friends, were called in as witnesses to the scene.

"Naow, Mr. Stiggins," said the Yankee, "deu it up braown, and yur money's ready;" and forthwith the reverend gentleman commenced by directing the parties to join their hands. The Yankee stood up by his blushing lady-love, like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick—seized her hand and was as much pleased as a racoon might be supposed to be with two tails.

"You promise Mr. A." said the parson, "to take this woman."—

"Yaes," said the Yankee at once.

"To be your lawful and wedded wife."

"Yaes—yaes."

"That you will love and honor her in all things."—

"Yaes."

"That you will cling to her, and her only, so long as you both shall live."

"Yaes, 'ndeed—nothin else!" continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner. But here the reverend clergyman halted, much to the surprise of all present, and more especially to the annoyance and discomfiture of the intended bridegroom.

"Yaes—yaes—I said," added the Yankee.

"One moment, my friend," responded the minister, slowly—for it suddenly occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts did not permit of this performance, without the observance of a "publishment," etc., for a certain length of time.

"Wot'n thunder's the matter, mister?—Daon't stop—go on—put 'er threu. Nothin's split, eh? Ain't sick, mister, be yer?"

"Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts."

"Can't! Wot'n natur's the reason?—I like *her*; she likes *me*; wot's tu hender?"

"You haven't been published, sir, I think."

"Ain't a goin to be, nuther! 'At's wot we come *'ere* for. On the sly. Go on—go on—old feller!"

"I really, sir"—said the parson.

"Railly! Wal, go ahead! 'Tain't fair—you see 'tain't, I swaow. You,ve married me, and hain't teched her! Go on—daon't stop here! 'at ain't jes the thing naow, by grashus, 'tain't.,'

"I will consult"—

"No, yer wunt—no, yer wunt—consult nothin' ner nobody, till this 'ere business is concluded, naow mind I tell ye! said Jonathan, resolutely—and in an instant he had turned the key in, and out of the lock, amid the titterings of the "witnesses," who were nearly choked with merriment!

"Naow say, mister, as we ware—" continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again—go on, rite strait from where you left off; you can't come nun o' this half way business with this child; so put 'er threu, and no dodging. It'll all be right—go it!"

The parson reflected a moment, and concluded to risk it, continued—

"You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?"

"Yaes," said the Yankee, as the lady bowed.

"That you will love, honor, and *obey*—"

"Them's um!" said the Yankee as the lady bowed again.

"And that you will cling to him so long as you both shall live?"

"*That's* the talk!" said John; and the lady said "yes," again.

"Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife—"

"Hoorah!" shouted Jonathan, leaping nearly to the ceiling with joy.

"And what God has put together let not man put asunder!"

"Hoorah!" continued John. "Wot's the price?—Haow much?—spit it aout—don't be afeared—yeu did it jes' like a book, old feller!—'eres a V—never mind the change—sen' fur a hack, lan'lord—give us yer bill—I've got her!—Hail Columbia, happy land!" roared the "poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy;" and ten minutes afterward he was on his way again to the Providence depot, with his wife, the happiest man out of jail.

We heard the details of the above scene from an eye witness of the ceremony, and we could not avoid putting it down as "one of the weddings."

Gold in Solomon's Time.

In these days of golden speculations, it may not be uninteresting to turn to ancient records for the purpose of seeing what the gold mines of those periods furnished, especially as Major Noah believes that Solomon's temple was supplied by "California gold." Silver, in Solomon's time was so plenty that "it was nothing accounted of," probably because it was all found in the hands of a few persons.

14. Now the weight of gold that came to Solomon in one year was six hundred three score and six talents of gold.

15. Beside *that he had* of the merchantmen, and of the traffic of the spice merchants, and of all the kings of Arabia, and of the governors of the country.

16. And king Solomon made two hundred targets of beaten gold; six hundred *shekels* of gold went to one target.

17. And *he made* three hundred shields of beaten gold; three pounds of gold went to one shield; and the King put them in the house of the forest of Lebanon.

18. Moreover the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with the best gold.

19. The throne had six steps, and the top of the throne *was* round behind; and there were stays on either side on the place of the seat, and two lions stood beside the stays.

20. And twelve lions stood there on the one side and on the other upon the six steps; there was not the like made in any kingdom.

21. And all king Solomon's drinking vessels *were* of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of the Lebanon *were* of pure gold; none *were* of silver; it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon.

22. For the king had at sea a navy of Tharskish with the navy of Hiram; once in three years came the navy of Tarskish, bringing gold and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks.

23. So king Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom.

24. And all the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart.

25. And they brought every man his present vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and garments, and armor, and spices, horses and mules, a rate year by year.

26. And Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen; and he had a thousand and four hundred chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen, whom he bestowed in the cities for chariots, and with the king at Jerusalem.

27. And the king made silver *to be* in Jerusalem as stones, and cedars made he *to be* as the sycamore trees that *are* in the vale, for abundance.

28. And Solomon had horses brought out of Egypt, and linen yarn; the king's merchants received the linen yarn at a price.

29. And a chariot came up and went out of Egypt for six hundred *shekels* of silver, and a horse for an hundred and fifty; and so for all the kings of the Hittites, and for the kings of Syria, did they bring *them* out by their means.—1 Kings, Chapter 10.

"The world will allow a vehemence approaching to ecstacy on almost every subject but religion, which, above all others, will justify it."—[Cecil.

"An active mind, if it be a virtuous one, finds time for everythimg."—[Buchanan.

Similitudes from the Vegetable World.

The fragrant white clover thrives though trampled under foot; it furnishes the bees with stores of pure honey without asking or receiving the credit of it.—Meekness and disinterestedness.

The vine clinging to the elm acknowledges its weakness and at the same time makes itself strong.—Faith.

The morning-glory makes a fair show at sunrise, but withers as soon as it becomes hot.—Excitement without principle.

To cut off the top of the dock does no good, its root must be eradicated.—Sin is the dock root.

The thistle has a beautiful blossom, but it is so armed with spines that every body abhors it.—Beauty and bad temper.

The elder-bush produces delicate and fragrant blossoms: but the farmer abhors it, because if he gives it a foot it will take a rod.—Obstrusiveness.

If the grasshopper eat the silk of the corn there will be no harvest.—Irreligious principles in childhood.

If you go into a field of beggar ticks in Autumn, when you come home your clothes will reveal the fact.—Vulgar companions.

Cranberries hide themselves beneath the moss; he who will find them must look for them.—Modest worth.

"You see how such of the trees as bow their branches to the winter torrents escape unhurt; but such as resist perish root and branch."—Sophocles. Yielding to the opinions of others.

The blossoms of the barberry blast grain in their vicinity.—Bad examples.

Thistle-seed have wings.—Bad principles

From the Home Journal.

The Maiden's Advertisements.

AT EIGHTEEN.

A heart to let!
A warm, fresh, cheery, virgin heart,
  Untenanted by man as yet,
New and unsoiled in any part!
  Who bids the prize to get?
To him who 'll pay the easy rent,
  Daily and hourly due a wife,
Of honest love, I am content
  To give a lease for life.
It has large chambers, warm and bright,
  Well furnished with affections fine,
And draped with hopes that glow with light,
  Howe'er the sun may shine.
The owner's title's good; no claim
  Has yet been raised, and every part
Is hers in her own right and name—
  Who'll take this precious heart?

AT TWENTY-EIGHT.

No tenant yet!
To let! A valuable heart!
  Who seeks such property to get,
Will nowhere find, in any mart,
  A better to be let.
The terms are easy, payments few—
  Ah, yes! the heart described above
Offers inducements to the true
  Economist in love!
The property's in good repair,
  The furniture has ne'er been used,
The drapery 's slightly worse for wear,
  But naught has been abused.
'T is cumbered with some trifling debts
  Of unrequitted love, but these
Shall all be cancelled, if it gets
  A tenant it shall please.

AT THIRTY-EIGHT.

Take down the sign!
Alas! the truth must now be told;
  Decay has preyed on every part,
No pauper now would take this old,
  Dilapidated heart.
I'll bar the doors, hang all in gloom,
  Lay the affections on the shelf,
And then, into its narrowest room,
  At once I'll move myself.
There shall I pass each heavy day,
  And living for myself—no more—
I'll scorn the charities that may
  Come knocking at my door.
This old estate—this heart—may do
  To hide these ruined hopes of mine—
For others it has comforts few;
  So then take down the sign!

Independence.

This eternally walking in beaten paths this hanging on to others' skirts, is what we most cordially despise. There is a great deal of it in the world. We may safely say that ninety-one hundredths of grown up humanity are "led by the nose." Their opinions, actions, ay, and thoughts, are formed, governed, and moulded by those of others.

Stand out, and be a man. Let go of your neighbor. Perhaps, if you were to set about finding it out, you would discover, that, he hasn't half the sense you possess; and that, instead of being your leader—your thinking machine—you might, with more propriety, be his.

Now, neighbor, do try a way of your own, Every one may, generally speaking, attain his wishes better, by striking out a way for himself, and walking therein, firmly and saucily; than by creeping behind, and following the shadow of, some body trying to reach the same goal. To Heaven there is only one road. But, almost everything else may be arrived at by several and divers ways.

This going on one's own hook, we have called Independence. You may name it self-reliance, a good opinion of one's-self, or whatever else you please. It is a very scarce ingredient in the composition of the mass of mankind.

We believe in having a good opinion of one's-self; and in one's thinking that he has not been made that imbecile ass, that, at first view of himself, it would appear he is. We know very well that a great many "don't know enough to go into the house when it rains." They receive the gentle, or the heavier, irrigation, and divine not why it comes, nor how to keep themselves from getting wet. It were well for those to listen to wisdom, crying from the house-top, and come in to the proffered shelter.

But, neighbor, do use the appendages for locomotion with which nature has provided you. Ride not—like a little child playing horse—upon another's back. Pass along, and if he attempt to say "follow me," look directly into his face, and, with you thumb upon the extremity of your nasal organ, and your remaining digits playfully oscillating, say, in the happiest possible manner, "you can't come it."

Go ahead! Do not let that individual on yonder hill-top pull you up with a rope. You can climb up yourself. Go ahead, will you?

PLEASURE.—We strip pleasure to the skin—take her cloak, frock, bonnet, bustle and all—rob her of every charm—and then say there is no such thing as pleasure in the world! We extinguish the torch that Hope holds in her hand; and follow lightning-bugs into a mud puddle! By superlative folly, you frighten happiness from your firesides, and then say she has "left your bed and board without provacation." Thus man makes hills to tire himself with climbing—produces darkness to grabble about—creates corns to swear at—and puts difficulties in his path in order that he may struggle with them! Well, my friends, if you can't move without first setting fire to your shirts, all I have to say is, blaze away—anything to give a start.—[Dow Jr.

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The naval force of the United Kingdom consists of 671 ships of war, either building in ordinary, or in commission (in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, coast of America, coast of Africa, East Indies, the Pacific, &c.,) carrying from one to 120 guns each, of various calibre. Of this number, one hundred and eighty are armed steam vessels constructed on the most approved principles for active sea, service, of from 100 to 800 horse power engines. The immense fleet, the largest of any maritime power in the world, employs in time of peace from 35,000 to 40,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 strong lads, and 12,000 royal marines, divided into four divisions of 112 companies.

GOLD.—A correspondent of the London Times says:

"It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold in the world, taking it at its usual estimate of 150,000,000 sterling, would have weighed 1,150 tons; and that in bulk a room 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, would hold it all."

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the nan opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell renarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.
TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "**Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar.**"

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. Remember the Elk Horn Sign.

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Andrew J. Stewart at the Old Agency in Pottawattamie county, nearly opposite the mouth of the Platte river, a STEER, described as follows, viz: Said steer is white in the face, with red around the eyes and cheeks, and his body red and white spotted. There is the appearance of a brand on the left hip, and he is about four years old; prized at sixteen dollars.

T. BURDICK,
Clerk, Board of County Com.

Kanesville, Jan. 2, 1850.—31*

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by
nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his sho pand obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes. by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior **Steel Plated Hoes.** Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19,1849

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing **FLOUR AND MEAL** on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a **SAW MILL**, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber needed in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of axle-tree timber and felloe plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled.

J. W. COOLIDGE,
S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849—3m*

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Coffins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicums; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

RAISINS! RAISINS!

JUST received a large lot of Fresh Raisins "new crop," for sale by

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Jan 2, 1850.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

[illegible], Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by

JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all he varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.

Transient persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—6t

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY IN KANESVILLE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its branches in the town of Kanesville, having engaged the services of good workmen, we hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. All orders for work attended to with dispatch, and all kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner. All orders received, and a supply of all kinds of Sadlery and Harness constantly on hand at our store.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

BUILDING LOTS—I have several lots, which I will sell low, if application is made soon at this office. Also two beautiful lots suitable for stores.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

BOOKS—[illegible] Volumes Times and Seasons (bound); 135 Vols of Warnings Books [illegible] and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary [illegible].

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

MEALS! MEALS!!

Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual stand [illegible] at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Persons in from the country can pay for their meals in produce.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.